tubular body (**21**), may contact a terminal of a power or signal transmission cable and has an inside end.

The spring (**22**) is mounted in the chamber (**210**), presses against the inside end of the probe (**23**) to bias the probe (**23**) out of the open end (**210**) of the tubular body (**21**).

With further reference to FIGS. **5**A and **6**A, the terminals (**30**) are L-shaped, correspond respectively to and are mounted respectively in the mounting slots (**142**) in the insulative housing (**10**) and correspond respectively to and respectively hold the probe contacts (**20**). Each terminal (**30**) has a body portion (**31**), a fastening portion (**32**) and a soldering portion (**312**) and may further has a pair of mounting tabs (**141**).

The body portion (**31**) abuts against the bottom (**14**) of the insulative housing (**10**) and has two opposite sides.

The fastening portion (**32**) is forked, is formed on and protrudes perpendicularly from the body portion (**31**), is mounted in a corresponding mounting slot (**142**) of the insulative housing (**10**) and is perpendicularly to and transversely holds the tubular body (**21**) of a corresponding probe contact (**20**) in the insulative housing (**10**). The fastening portion (**32**) has a distal end (**321**), two prongs, a notch (**33**, **33***a*) and may further have a slit (**333**) and a pair of cutouts (**335**), as shown in FIGS. **5**B, **6**B, **5**C and **6**C. The prongs extend in the corresponding mounting slot (**142**) of the insulative housing (**10**), are located between the outer annular flange (**215**) and inner annular flange (**217**) and abut against the inner flange (**217**) of the corresponding probe contact (**20**) to prevent the tubular body (**21**) from inadvertently falling out of the mounting slot (**15**). The notch (**33**, **33***a*) may be V-shaped or U-shaped, is defined in the distal end (**321**) between the prongs, transversely clamps the tubular body (**21**) and has an inner bottom surface (**331**). The slit (**333**) is defined longitudinally in the inner bottom surface (**331**) of the notch (**33**, **33***a*) and further splits the fastening portion (**32**) to have sufficient resilience to prevent the fastening portion (**32**) from tearing when engaged with the probe contact (**20**). The cutouts (**335**) are curved, are defined respectively in the prongs in the notch (**33**, **33***a*) and tightly contact the tubular body (**21**) of the corresponding probe contact (**20**) to prevent the tubular body (**21**) from inadvertently falling out of the notch (**33**, **33***a*) of the terminal (**30**).

The soldering portion (**312**) is formed on and protrudes from the body portion (**31**) opposite to the fastening portion (**32**) and may be mounted on a printed circuit board.

The mounting tabs (**311**) are formed on and perpendicularly protrude respectively from the sides of the body portion (**31**) and are mounted respectively in the mounting apertures (**141**) of one pair of the insulative housing (**10**) to prevent the terminal (**30**) from swaying.

When the electric connector is assembled, the terminal (**30**) with the fastening portion (**33**) is mounted transversely and perpendicularly on the tubular body (**21**) of the corresponding probe contact (**20**) instead of sliding longitudinally along the tubular body (**21**). Therefore, the plating on the tubular body (**21**) would not be worn by the terminal (**30**) and the electric connector (**100**) is durable and has an excellent electrical conductivity. Furthermore, the mounting slots (**142**) are perpendicularly to the mounting holes (**15**) to allow the fastening portion (**32**) of the terminal (**30**) to be mounted perpendicularly on the tubular body (**21**) of the probe contact (**20**) instead of being inclined relative to the probe contact (**20**). Therefore, assembling the electric connector is easy and convenient. The production rate of the electric connector is desirable.

Even though numerous characteristics and advantages of the present invention have been set forth in the foregoing description, together with details of the structure and function of the invention, the disclosure is illustrative only. Changes may be made in the details, especially in matters of shape, size, and arrangement of parts within the principles of the invention to the full extent indicated by the broad general meaning of the terms in which the appended claims are expressed.

What is claimed is:

1. An electric connector comprising:

an insulative housing having

a front;

a rear;

a bottom;

a plurality of mounting holes defined through the insulative housing from the front to the rear; and

a plurality of mounting slots defined in the bottom, corresponding respectively to and communicating respectively with the mounting holes and being perpendicularly to the mounting holes;

a plurality of probe contacts corresponding respectively and mounted respectively in the mounting holes, corresponding respectively to the mounting holes and each probe contacts having

a tubular body made of metal, mounted securely in a corresponding mounting hole and having

a closed end;

an open end; and

a chamber defined in the tubular body and communicating with the open end;

a probe made of metal, mounted slidably in the chamber and extending out of the open end of the tubular body; and

a spring mounted in the chamber and biasing the probe out of the open end of the tubular body; and

a plurality of L-shaped terminals corresponding respectively to and mounted respectively in the mounting slots in the insulative housing, corresponding respectively and respectively holding the probe contacts and each terminal having

a body portion having two opposite sides;

a fastening portion formed on and protruding perpendicularly from the body portion, mounted in a corresponding mounting slot of the insulative housing, being perpendicularly to and transversely holding the tubular body of a corresponding probe contact in the insulative housing and having

a distal end;

two prongs extending in the corresponding mounting slot; and

a notch defined in the distal end between the prongs, transversely clamping the tubular body and having an inner bottom surface; and

a soldering portion formed on and protruding from the body portion opposite to the fastening portion;

wherein the tubular body further has an outer annular flange formed on and protruding radially from the tubular body and abutting against the front of the insulative housing.

2. The electric connector as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the outer annular flange of the tubular body of each probe contact has a diameter larger than that of each mounting hole of the insulative housing.

3. The electric connector as claimed in claim **2**, wherein:

the tubular body further has an inner annular flange formed on and protruding radially from the tubular body and mounted in a corresponding mounting slot; and